8/8/88 S6845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA HUNTINGDON LMA INDIANA

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON - WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG LEBANON CARLISLE MSA ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN BETHLEHEM MSA
BEDFORD LMA
BRADFORD LMA
BUTLER LMA
CHAMBERSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

Highlights

- **Employment among Pennsylvanians reached highest June levels ever while the jobless rate of 5.1 percent, seasonally adjusted, was the lowest June rate since 1974.**
- **Nonmanufacturing industries appear to be the primary catalyst behind the growing number of jobs in the Commonwealth adding 30,300 jobs of the 31,700 gain in all nonagricultural employment.**
- **Hourly earnings were at near record levels in May. Production workers were averaging $10.20 per hour and were working 40.8 hours per week.**
- **May's end-of-the-month Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund balance of 1.1 billion is the highest amount on record.**

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JUNE 1988 DATA **ISSUED: JULY 1988**

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Department of Labor and Industry **Office of Employment Security**

Research and Statistics Division

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis
is published monthly by the Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

EMPLOYMENT RISES IN JUNE

Pennsylvania's labor force continued to maintain the strength achieved throughout the first half of 1988 as employment among Pennsylvanians reached highest June levels ever while the jobless rate of 5.1 percent, seasonally adjusted, is the lowest June rate since 1974.

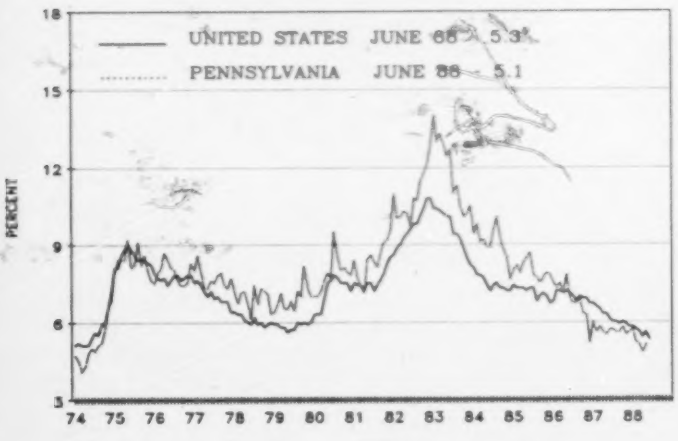
Labor force data, made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households and released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor, show June seasonally adjusted joblessness in Pennsylvania at 292,000, up 6,000 over May. However, the higher unemployment count did not translate to a higher rate of unemployment since seasonally adjusted employment also rose. The rise in employment was due in part to the large number of college youth who would normally have been counted in the labor force in May were it not for the earlier than normal survey week last month. The vast majority of these youth found jobs quickly and added to the normal June influx of high school youths. Thus, entrants to the labor force added to both the employment and unemployment counts leaving the rate of unemployment unchanged at 5.1 percent. June marks the 17th month in which Pennsylvania has been below 6.0 percent and the 25th month below the national rate.

Seasonally adjusted employment moved up 35,000 in June to 5,410,000. The move above 5,400,000 returned employment closer to the record levels held during the first four months of the year which include the January all-time high of 5,497,000. The June level represents the sixth highest on record behind the five months of December 1987 through April 1988.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JUN 1988	MAY 1988	JUN 1987	NET CHANGE FROM MAY	NET CHANGE FROM JUN
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,702	5,661	5,638	41	64
Employment	5,410	5,375	5,314	35	96
Unemployment	292	286	324	6	-32
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.1	5.1	5.7	0.0	-0.6
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,786	5,636	5,719	151	67
Employment	5,481	5,355	5,385	106	96
Unemployment	325	279	355	46	-30
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.6	5.0	6.2	0.6	-0.6

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JUN 1988 AP/	MAY 1988 P/	APR 1988	MAY 1987	NET CHANGE TO MAY 1988 FROM: APR 1988	MAY 1987
NONAG WAGE AND SALARY	5067.7	5040.4	5008.7	4924.0	31.7	116.4
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1057.5	1048.5	1046.4	1040.7	2.1	7.8
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	604.8	600.1	597.9	590.9	2.2	9.2
LUMBERAND WOOD PRODUCT		31.2	30.8	29.5	0.4	1.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.6	21.8	21.2	-0.2	0.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.8	47.8	47.2	0.0	0.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		91.3	91.2	88.4	0.1	2.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		92.8	92.7	90.8	0.1	2.0
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		107.9	107.5	103.1	0.4	4.8
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		91.8	92.0	93.7	-0.2	-1.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		60.6	58.9	61.6	1.7	-1.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		34.3	34.4	34.6	-0.1	-0.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.8	20.8	20.8	0.0	0.0
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	452.7	448.4	448.5	449.8	-0.1	-1.4
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		89.3	89.2	88.5	0.1	0.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		31.0	31.0	31.4	0.0	-0.4
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		81.7	82.2	86.8	-0.5	-5.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.8	40.7	41.4	0.1	-0.6
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		81.4	81.4	80.7	0.0	0.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.9	60.7	58.7	0.2	2.2
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.2	9.9	10.8	0.3	-0.6
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.7	41.9	40.2	-0.2	1.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.2	10.3	10.2	-0.1	0.0
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4008.6	3990.3	3960.0	3878.8	30.3	111.5
MINING	30.1	29.7	29.6	31.0	0.1	-1.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	246.6	236.1	224.0	220.3	12.1	15.8
TRANSPORTATION	141.2	142.2	141.5	144.2	0.7	-2.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	106.0	104.9	104.2	103.9	0.7	1.0
COMMUNICATIONS		49.6	49.2	49.4	0.4	0.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.3	55.0	54.5	0.3	0.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	271.1	269.1	267.5	262.2	1.6	6.9
RETAIL TRADE	883.1	874.2	864.9	856.4	9.3	17.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.7	122.9	122.5	-0.2	0.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	299.4	295.8	294.5	292.1	1.3	3.7
BANKING		87.1	87.2	89.2	-0.1	-2.1
INSURANCE CARRIERS		88.0	87.7	84.2	0.3	3.8
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	1341.0	1335.2	1329.4	1273.7	5.8	61.5
BUSINESS SERVICES		233.9	232.3	215.4	1.6	18.5
HEALTH SERVICES		429.8	429.1	413.9	0.7	15.9
--HOSPITALS		236.1	235.9	228.3	0.2	7.8
LEGAL SERVICES		37.6	37.6	35.5	0.0	2.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		149.3	157.8	146.1	-8.5	3.2
SOCIAL SERVICES		85.7	85.2	83.1	0.5	2.6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		63.9	64.1	58.7	-0.2	5.2
GOVERNMENT	690.1	703.1	704.4	695.0	-1.3	8.1
FEDERAL		143.5	143.2	141.3	0.3	2.2
STATE		149.0	153.7	147.7	-4.7	1.3
LOCAL		410.6	407.5	406.0	3.1	4.6
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.5	-0.7	0.1

AP/= Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/= Preliminary data.

JUNE EMPLOYMENT INCREASES BEYOND EXPECTATIONS

The survey of businesses in Pennsylvania revealed that nonagricultural employment was at record levels in June, far exceeding seasonal expectations. The June level of employment was 5,067,700, up 27,300 from the May level of 5,040,400. The June and May figures are the highest and second highest levels of employment ever recorded in the Commonwealth.

The preliminary level of employment for May was revised upward from 5,034,300 due to a higher than expected level of employment within contract construction (236,100 vs 233,300) and retail trade (874,200 vs 870,200). Contributing to the new record levels of nonagricultural employment and setting new highs in June were: contract construction (246,600), wholesale trade (271,100), finance/insurance/real estate (299,400), and services and miscellaneous (1,341,000).

NONMANUFACTURING ACTS AS MAY CATALYST

Nonagricultural employment for May was 5,040,400. This record level of jobs was 31,700 more than the April level. Nonmanufacturing industries appear to be the primary catalyst behind the growing number of jobs in Pennsylvania adding, 30,300 jobs of the 31,700 gain in all nonagricultural employment.

Business establishments included in service and miscellaneous are encountering the most dynamic growth. The May jobs total of 1,335,200 represented a gain of 5,800 over-the-month and 61,500 over-the-year. The detailed breakout of service industries shows that jobs are growing in business, health, and legal services at an annual rate of five percent.

The effects of higher mortgage interest rates on contract construction employment appears to be limited as 15,800 jobs were gained May to May. Also strong in May were retail trade jobs, up 27,300 over-the-month, a significant increase exceeding seasonal variation.

DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES IMPROVE

During May, manufacturing industries employed 1,048,500, an improvement of 2,100 since April and 7,800 since May 1987. Durable goods employment provided the bulk of the improvement both month-by-month and over-the-year. Among the durable goods industries advancing over-the-year were: nonelectrical machinery (+4,800), primary metals (+2,900) and fabricated metals (+2,000). The influence of the "world economy" has been felt by the nondurable goods industries which have been hard hit over the year. More specifically, the apparel industry which is growing in other countries, has been shrinking in Pennsylvania. In May 1987, there were 86,800 employes in the apparel and other textile products industries. This number was trimmed to 81,800 in May 1988, for a net loss of 5,000 jobs. Displaying employment growth and the world's dependence on the technical knowledge of this country, chemicals and allied products added 2,200 to the payrolls during the year.

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1988 P/	APR 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988 P/	APR 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988 P/	APR 1988	MAY 1987
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	416.16	417.18	406.12	40.8	40.9	40.8	10.20	10.20	9.93
DURABLE GOODS	454.53	457.80	442.21	41.7	42.0	41.8	10.90	10.90	10.63
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	361.24	352.92	356.86	40.7	40.8	42.7	8.83	8.65	8.33
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	353.12	348.96	341.75	39.9	39.7	39.6	8.85	8.79	8.63
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	455.39	456.11	438.42	42.8	43.3	42.4	10.64	10.58	10.34
PRIMARY METALS	541.45	541.87	535.08	42.6	42.8	42.6	12.71	12.72	12.56
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	445.00	447.53	429.51	42.3	42.3	41.7	10.52	10.58	10.30
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	473.71	477.91	450.80	42.6	42.9	41.8	11.12	11.14	10.78
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	408.03	414.29	403.19	40.6	41.1	40.4	10.05	10.08	9.98
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	529.60	535.50	484.67	42.3	42.5	40.9	12.52	12.60	11.85
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	412.40	427.01	421.04	40.0	41.7	41.4	10.31	10.24	10.17
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	384.07	372.66	412.70	38.6	38.5	42.9	9.95	9.68	9.62
NONDURABLE GOODS	364.19	364.59	357.70	39.5	39.5	39.7	9.22	9.23	9.01
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	402.79	396.21	390.00	40.4	39.7	40.0	9.97	9.96	9.75
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	244.26	246.65	248.68	41.4	40.5	40.7	5.90	6.09	6.11
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	280.02	283.02	273.14	39.0	39.2	39.3	7.18	7.22	6.95
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	219.65	218.94	208.74	35.6	35.6	35.2	6.17	6.15	5.93
PAPER PRODUCTS	466.13	463.33	469.48	43.2	43.1	44.0	10.79	10.75	10.67
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	427.96	437.30	435.84	39.3	39.9	40.3	10.89	10.96	10.81
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	510.25	509.88	506.43	42.1	42.0	43.1	12.12	12.14	11.75
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	602.62	616.96	571.30	43.7	44.1	42.1	13.79	13.99	13.57
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	377.52	377.80	379.57	41.9	41.7	42.6	9.01	9.06	8.91
LEATHER PRODUCTS	225.34	225.63	244.10	36.7	36.9	37.6	6.14	6.12	5.96
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	432.48	436.96	396.37	36.1	37.2	34.5	11.98	11.80	11.46
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	627.35	647.71	643.81	40.5	41.8	42.3	15.49	15.57	15.22
COMMUNICATIONS	532.27	525.89	512.60	39.9	39.6	39.1	13.34	13.28	13.11
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	639.83	642.83	632.56	42.5	42.6	42.8	15.06	15.09	14.78
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	175.08	176.11	179.55	27.7	27.7	29.1	6.32	6.43	6.17

P/ Preliminary data.

HOURLY EARNINGS AT NEAR RECORD LEVELS

A monthly analysis reveals that May's average hourly earnings for production workers remained stable at $10.20 per hour while average weekly hours declined slightly by 0.1 percentage point to 40.8 hours. The combination resulted in a loss of $1.02 in average weekly paycheck which was at $416.16. Durable goods production workers were receiving $454.53 during May, which compares favorably with nondurable goods workers who averaged $364.19 per week.

On an annual basis transportation equipment workers netted the greatest positive change in their weekly paychecks. Because they are working longer hours and earning more per hour transportation workers gained $44.93 in weekly earnings since May 1987, averaging $529.60 per week in May 1988. Bituminous and lignite miners lost the greatest amount of money in their paychecks May-to- May. Losing $16.46 per week, they now average $627.35 per week. Although miners are earning more money per hour, they are working fewer hours.

The hourly earnings of all production workers in the Commonwealth rose May-to-May with the exception of tobacco production workers, who lost an average of 21 cents per hour.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	MAY 1988	APR 1988	APR. 1987	NET CHANGE FROM APR 88	MAY. 87
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	69,608	73,720	71,631	-4,112	-2,023
Weeks Claimed	471,080	513,265	502,714	-42,155	-31,634
---Average Weekly Volume	107,064	122,199	119,694	-15,135	-12,630
Insured Unemployed Rate	2.3%	2.6%	2.6%	-0.3	-0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	22,822	25,242	24,738	-2,420	-1,916
Final Payments	6,844	7,258	8,422	-414	-1,578
Weeks Paid	414,838	483,877	467,707	-69,039	-52,869
Net Benefit Amount	$60,563,133	$73,646,354	$64,360,383	-$13,083,221	-$3,797,250
Avg Check Amount	$145.99	$152.20	$137.61	-$6.21	$4.38

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND BALANCE REACHES $1 BILLION

The Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund cash balance was lifted to $1.1 billion in May as income topped disbursements by $524,570,935 during the month. May's end-of-the-month balance, even adjusted for federal loans, is the highest amount on record.

Claims activity slowed in May, which is consistent with the seasonal trend. The initial claims count slipped by 4,112 between April and May to 69,608. Total weeks claimed in May dropped to 471,080, down 42,155 from a month ago. Both of these May claims totals were the lowest levels for the month over the 1970 to 1988 period. The insured unemployment rate for May 1988 of 2.3 percent is the lowest rate for the month in 19 years.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - MAY 1988

Income - $585,128,064	**Cash Reserves**	**$1,121,274,876**
Disbursements - $60,557,129	**Federal Loans**	**$212,419,820**
	Net Reserves	**$908,855,056**

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

COUNTIES NEAR NEW YORK SEE DECLINE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The low levels of unemployment were maintained in southeastern Pennsylvania. Chester, Cumberland and Montgomery counties earned the lowest rates of unemployment during May. Newly emerging with a low rate of unemployment were several northeastern counties which boarder New York. They are: Wayne (3.6), Pike (3.8) and Monroe (3.9). With the exception of Northumberland and Luzerne counties, all counties in eastern Pennsylvania had rates below 6.4 percent.

During May the state rate of unemployment not seasonally adjusted was 5.0 percent. Twenty-nine of the counties within Pennsylvania had rates below this level. Five counties, all in the western part of the state, had rates above 8.0 percent. At the highest level were: Clarion, Beaver, Indiana, Forest, and Greene. Greene county, located in the southwestern-most part of the state and bordering West Virginia, was the only county with a double-digit unemployment rate.

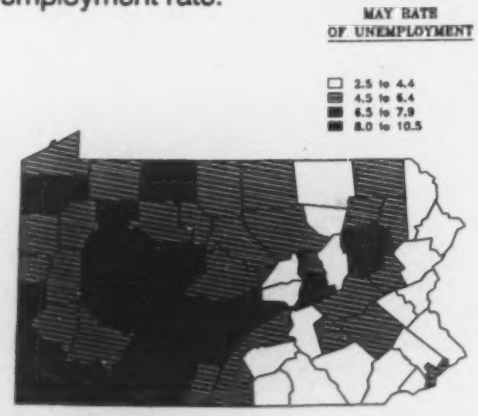


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
MAY - 1988

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (Percent)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.5	4700
Cumberland	2	2.9	3000
Montgomery	3	3.0	11200
Bucks	4	3.3	9400
Delaware	4	3.3	9500
Sullivan	6	3.4	100
Lancaster	7	3.5	7500
Wayne	8	3.6	700
Snyder	9	3.7	700
Adams	10	3.8	1400
Pike	10	3.8	400
Monroe	12	3.9	1600
Northampton	12	3.9	4300
Columbia	14	4.1	1200
Union	14	4.1	700
Lehigh	16	4.2	6100
Dauphin	17	4.3	5600
Bradford	18	4.4	1200
York	18	4.4	7800
Cameron	20	4.5	100
Lebanon	20	4.5	2800
Perry	20	4.5	900
Montour	23	4.6	400
Warren	23	4.6	1000
Berks	25	4.8	8300
Franklin	25	4.8	2600
Lycoming	25	4.8	2800
Mercer	25	4.8	2400
Allegheny	29	4.9	30300
Lackawanna	30	5.0	5300
Centre	31	5.1	3100
Elk	32	5.2	800
Butler	33	5.8	3800
Tioga	33	5.8	1000
Carbon	35	5.7	1400
Erie	36	6.1	7700
Philadelphia	36	6.1	44200
Potter	36	6.1	500
Schuylkill	36	6.1	4300
Clinton	40	6.2	900
Lawrence	40	6.2	2700
Westmoreland	40	6.2	10200
Wyoming	40	6.2	900
Fulton	44	6.3	300
Susquehanna	44	6.3	1100
Venango	46	6.4	1800
Crawford	47	6.5	2400
McKean	48	6.6	1300
Luzerne	49	6.7	10400
Blair	50	6.8	4000
Northumberland	50	6.8	3200
Somerset	52	6.9	2200
Cambria	53	7.0	4300
Mifflin	54	7.1	1400
Washington	55	7.3	6500
Bedford	56	7.4	1800
Clearfield	57	7.5	2500
Huntingdon	57	7.5	1300
Jefferson	59	7.6	1500
Fayette	60	7.7	4300
Juniata	61	7.8	700
Armstrong	62	7.9	2100
Clarion	63	8.2	1400
Beaver	64	8.9	5500
Indiana	64	8.9	3000
Forest	66	9.8	300
Greene	67	10.1	1300

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	MAY 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MAY 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	APRIL 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	APRIL 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	MAY 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MAY 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6783	5.6	6610	5.4	7573	6.3
PENNSYLVANIA	286	5.1	276	4.8	309	5.5
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	12.6	4.0	13.2	4.1	15.8	5.0
ALTOONA	3.8	6.4	4.0	6.7	4.2	7.2
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.9	9.5	5.7	9.1	5.4	8.7
ERIE MSA	7.5	5.9	7.4	5.8	9.1	7.2
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	11.8	3.7	11.8	3.7	11.7	3.8
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.6	7.1	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.6
LANCASTER MSA	7.5	3.5	7.3	3.4	7.3	3.5
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	98.4	4.1	95.1	3.9	104.3	4.4
PITTSBURGH PMSA	55.1	5.8	55.4	5.8	58.5	6.2
READING MSA	7.1	4.1	7.1	4.0	8.9	5.3
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	20.4	5.9	19.5	5.5	21.9	6.4
SHARON MSA	2.5	5.0	2.3	4.5	2.9	6.0
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.2	5.3	2.9	4.7	3.0	5.1
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	2.8	4.7	2.8	4.5	2.9	5.1
YORK MSA	8.6	4.0	8.7	4.0	9.6	4.7

* Preliminary data.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINES IN MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

Among Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas the east versus west scenario continues. Eight of the major areas had rates of unemployment lower than the state rate of 5.1 percent. With the exception of Sharon MSA, all of the labor market areas are located in eastern Pennsylvania.

The employment picture improved over the year for nearly all of the areas. Higher jobless rates May-to-May occurred in only State College MSA and Beaver County PMSA.

In an attempt to meet the needs of our readers, table 7 on page 8 is being published for the first time. This is a listing of the civilian labor force by Service Delivery Area (SDA). Your input as to the value of this table would be appreciated. A cut-out post card is located on the back cover.

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
MAY 1988 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

#	NAME	LABOR FORCE	EMP	UNEMP	RATE
01	Erie City/Erie County Employment and Training	125.9	118.2	7.7	6.1
02	Northwestern Pennsylvania Training Partnership Consortium, Inc.	101.9	95.3	6.6	6.4
03	City of Pittsburgh JTPA	167.5	158.4	9.1	5.4
04	County of Allegheny, Department of Federal Programs	456.5	435.3	21.2	4.6
05	Job Training for Beaver County, Inc.	61.6	56.1	5.5	8.9
06	Tri-County Manpower Administration	130.0	120.9	9.0	6.9
07	PIC of Fayette-Westmoreland, Inc.	220.9	206.4	14.5	6.6
08	Washington/Green Co. Job Training Agency	102.7	94.9	7.8	7.6
09	North Central Pa. Regional Planning and Development Commission	9.20	92.5	6.7	6.8
10	Southern Alleghenies Planning and Dev. Commission	196.5	182.7	13.7	7.0
11	Mid-State Emp. & Training Consortium	155.3	147.0	8.3	5.3
12	Central Region Training Services, Inc	127.3	120.5	6.8	5.3
13	Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission	78.8	74.6	4.2	5.3
14	Scranton-Lackawanna Human Development Agency, Inc.	105.2	99.9	5.3	5.0
15	County of Carbon	95.0	91.0	4.1	4.3
16	Luzerne County Human Resources Development Department	225.2	210.5	14.7	6.5
17	Philadelphia Private Industry Council	730.1	685.9	44.2	6.1
18	Bucks County Off. of Employment & Training	284.7	275.3	9.4	3.3
19	Montgomery Co. Training & Employment Program	377.0	365.8	11.2	3.0
20	Delaware Co. Office of Employment & Training	291.0	281.5	9.5	3.3
21	Chester Co. Office of Economic Development	183.8	179.1	4.7	2.5
22	PIC of Lehigh Valley, Inc	254.3	243.9	10.4	4.1
23	Berks Co. Employment & Training	173.3	165.0	8.3	4.8
24	Susquehanna Employment & Training Corporation	314.3	302.1	12.2	3.9
25	Lancaster Employment & Training Agency	215.8	208.3	7.5	3.5
26	York Co. Employment & Training Program	176.7	168.9	7.8	4.4
27	Franklin-Adams Employment & Training Consortium	91.3	87.3	4.0	4.4
28	West Central Job Partnership	93.0	88.0	5.0	5.4
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5635.0	5355.0	279.0	5.0

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Jobs Training Partnership Act (JTPA)

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Research and Statistics Division of the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

- Labor market information for Service Delivery Areas has been beneficial to me.

- I have no need for the information on Service Delivery Areas, at this time.

- Comments:

POSTAGE
REQUIRED

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